## REMARKS

Applicant disagrees with the rejections of independent claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 as being obvious over Salmimaa in view of Olgilvie. The claimed invention is directed to a method of dynamically updating a list of shortcuts responsive to designated events by adding shortcuts to the list when a new designated event occurs, and automatically deleting shortcuts from the list when a user responds to an event. Therefore, the size of the shortcut list increases and decreases dynamically. Each of claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 labels these shortcuts on the list as "events on an event list."

Salmimmaa discloses a method of generating icons for addition to a computer desktop, and scaling the sizes of those icons to appear larger or smaller according to their importance to the user. *Salmimma*, col. 2, ll. 33-51. Salmimmaa has nothing to do with dynamically updating a shortcut list by adding and automatically deleting shortcuts (events) to the list, and therefore, cannot teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Olgilvie discloses a method of removing unwanted e-mail messages (i.e., SPAM) from a computer. In Olgilvie, an incoming e-mail message includes a directive that causes the e-mail message to automatically remove itself after a pre-determined period of time. Olgilvie says nothing about dynamically updating a shortcut list by adding and automatically deleting shortcuts to the list. In fact, the Olgilvie method <u>directly</u> affects the underlying e-mail message, and as such, is utterly irrelevant to shortcuts of any kind.

Each reference is fundamentally concerned with solving a different problem, and both use different technologies. Therefore, there is no motivation to combine the references. Salmimma <u>alters</u> the sizes of the icons on the desktop. Olgilvie <u>removes</u> unwanted SPAM for the user. No one skilled in the art would be motivated to modify a reference that teaches scaling icon size with one that teaches removing e-mail to produce an invention that dynamically updates a shortcut list. In fact, it makes no sense to even attempt to combine the references.

Indeed, Salmimma makes a concerted effort to <u>maintain</u> icons on the desktop even those that are rarely used. *Salmimma*, col. 1, ll. 58-63. Olgilvie, in contrast, makes a concerted effort to <u>remove</u> unwanted e-mail messages.

Neither reference teaches or suggests the claimed invention. Nor is there any motivation to combine the references. Therefore, the §103 rejections to each of the claims fails as a matter of law and must be withdrawn.

In addition, the Examiner also restricted claims 29-34 asserting that these claims are directed to different invention. According to the Examiner, claims 1, 4-10, 13-19, and 22-28 are directed to sorting newly added events, while claims 29-34 are directed to assigning shortcut pointers. The Examiner's understanding to the claims is incorrect. <u>All pending claims</u> relate to dynamically updating a shortcut list. In independent claims 1, 10, 19, and 28, those shortcuts are labeled "events on a dynamically updated event list." In claims 29-34, they are labeled "shortcut pointers on a dynamically updated shortcut menu." The claims use different labels, but all claims are directed to the same invention. The only difference is that claims 29-34 are more narrowly drawn to specific types of events in an inbox.
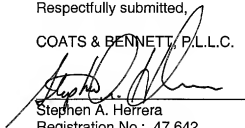
Respectfully, the restriction requirement is based on a misstatement of the claimed subject matter, and as such, is improper. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the restriction requirement.

Finally, the Examiner did not examine claims 29-34. However, claims 29-34 are patentably non-obvious over the cited art for reasons similar to those stated above. In light of

the foregoing remarks, Applicant requests the allowance of all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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